US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Platyrhynchos)

PMRA Submission Number

EPA MRID Number 45386225

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Data Requirement:

PMRA DATA CODE

EPA DP Barcode

D284719

OECD Data Point EPA MRID **EPA** Guideline

45386225

§71-1

1/9/04

Test material:

AE F 130060 Technical

Purity: 94.6%

Common name:

Mesosulfuron-methyl

Chemical name:

IUPAC: Methyl 2-[3-(4,6-dimethoxyprimidin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]-4-

methanesulfonamidomethylbenzoate

CAS name: Not reported CAS No.: Not reported

Synonyms: Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001

Primary Reviewer: Rebecca Bryan

Staff Scientist, Dynamac Corporation

QC Reviewer: Christie E. Padova, B.S.

Staff Scientist, Dynamac Corporation

LeoLaSota

Primary Reviewer: Tim Bargar, Biologist

OPP/EFED/ERB - III

Secondary Reviewer(s):

{EPA/OECD/PMRA}

Signature: Kelecca Bryan Date: 8/22/03

Signature: C. E. Padou

Date: 8/22/03

Date:

Date:

Reference/Submission No.:

Company Code: Active Code:

EPA PC Code: 122009

Date Evaluation Completed:

CITATION: Ebert, E. 1998. Mallard Duck Acute Oral Toxicity Study. Unpublished study performed by Hoechst Marion Roussel Deutschland GmbH, Frankfort, Germany. Laboratory Report No. 98.0047. Study submitted by Aventis CropScience, Research Triangle Park, NC. Study initiated October 1, 1997 and completed March 13, 1998.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Limit fost - 12 birds dused

The acute oral toxicity of AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl) to 4-month old Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) was assessed over 14 days. AE F130060 Technical was administered to the birds by oral gavage at nominal concentrations of 0 and 2000 mg/kg bw (limit dose).

No mortality was observed during the study. The acute oral LD_{50} is >2000 mg/kg, which categorizes AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl) as practically non-toxic to Mallard duck on an acute oral basis. In addition, there were no clinical signs of toxicity, or treatment-related effects on body weight or food consumption, and terminal necropsy revealed no gross abnormalities. The NOEL was 2000 mg/kg.

This toxicity study is scientifically sound and fulfills the guideline requirements for an acute toxicity study using the Mallard duck (§71-1). This study is classified as CORE.

Results Synopsis

Test Organism Size/Age: Approximately 4-months old, 893-1536 g (combined sexes)

LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg NOEL: 2000 mg/kg LOEL: >2000 mg/kg

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

GUIDELINE FOLLOWED:

The protocol followed procedures of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Series 71-1 (1982) and OECD Draft Guideline for Testing of Chemicals "Avian Acute Toxicity Test- Oral Toxicity" (1992). The following deviations from §71-1 were noted:

- 1. The pre-test health of the birds (including mortality) was not described.
- 2. The photoperiod of 8-hours light/16-hours dark was less than recommended (10-hours light/14-hours dark).

COMPLIANCE:

Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance, and Data Confidentiality statements were provided. This study was conducted in accordance with OECD principles of GLP (p. 3).

A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material

AE F 130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl)

Description:

Light beige powder

Lot No./Batch No.:

Pfl. 35316

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Purity:

94.6%

Stability of Compound

Under Test Conditions:

Analysis of trial mixes (5 and 25%, w:v) were stable and homogeneous

over 5 hours, with recoveries of 95-99% of nominal (p. 12).

Storage conditions of

test chemicals:

Stored at 25 ± 5 °C in the dark.

OECD requires water solubility, stability in water and light, pK_o , P_{ow} and vapor pressure of the test compound. OECD requirements were not reported.

2. Test organism:

Species:

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos)

Age at study initiation:

Approximately 4 months old

Weight at study initiation:

1079-1536 g (males) and 893-1197 g (females)

Source:

Geflugelhof B. Franzsander, Delbruck-Hagen, Germany

B. STUDY DESIGN:

1. Experimental Conditions

- a. Range-finding Study: No range-finding study was reported.
- b. Definitive Study:

Table 1. Experimental Parameters.

Parameter	Details	Remarks		
		Criteria		
Acclimation period:	2 weeks			
Conditions (same as test or not):	Same as test			
Feeding:	Ssniff® Complete Diet for Ducks (Breeding) was provided ad libitum, except during 15 hours prior to testing.	EPA recommends that birds be pre- conditioned to the test facilities for a least 15 days.		
Health (any mortality observed):	Not reported	OECD recommends that birds be pre-conditioned to the test facilities for at least 7 days.		
Pen size and construction materials	180 x 300 cm pens with smooth concrete floors (not otherwise specified)	EPA requires: pens must conform to good husbandry practices and should not create crowding stress. OECD lists no criteria for pen construction other than stating that pens should be suitable for the		
Test duration	14 Days	captive rearing of that species.		
		EPA requires a day for dosing and at least 14 days observation.		
Dose preparation	The test substance was mixed into solution with deionized water as the vehicle.			
Indicate method of confirmation of dose	N/A			
Mode of dose administration	Gavage			
		Gavage or gelatin capsule.		

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Parameter	Details	Remarks		
		Criteria		
Dose levels nominal:	0 and 2000 mg/kg of body weight			
measured:	N/A	EPA requires a minimum of 5 treatment levels unless LD ₅₀ is demonstrated to be greater than 2000 mg ai/kg		
Solvent/vehicle, if used type:	Deionized water			
amount/bw:	N/A	EPA recommends that the test material be administered without a vehicle if possible. Maximum vehicle should not exceed 0.1 to 1.0% of body weight.		
Number of birds per groups/treatment for negative control: for solvent/vehicle control: for treated:	N/A 10 10	EPA recommends 10 birds per treatment group and 10 birds for each control and vehicle group.		
No. of feed withholding days before dosing	Birds were fasted for at least 15 hours prior to dosing and 2 hours following dosing.	EPA recommends that food should be withheld for at least 15 hours prior to dosing.		
Test conditions Temperature:	20°C			
Relative humidity:	30-50%	EPA recommends that a 10 hr		
Photo-period:	8-hours light/16-hours dark.	light/14 hr dark photo-period.		
Reference chemical, if used name: concentrations tested:	None used.			

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2. Observations:

Table 2: Observations.

Parameter	Details	Remarks/Criteria
Parameters measured		
Parameters measured (mortality/individual body weight at test initiation and termination/ mean feed consumption/others)	- Mortality - Clinical signs of toxicity - Individual body weight - Average feed consumption - Necropsy	EPA recommends: Body weight measured at test initiation, on Day 14 and at end of the test if the test is extended beyond 14 days. Calculation of mortality. Mortality must NOT be more than 10% in controls. Feed consumption may be measured as average daily food consumption.
Indicate if the test material was regurgitated	No regurgitation was reported.	
		Regurgitation is an indication that the dose was rejected. The test may have to be repeated if the problem persists.

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Parameter	Details	Remarks/Criteria		
Groups on which necropsies were performed	All birds from the control and treatment group were subject to a gross pathological examination.	EPA recommends that gross necropsies be performed with inspections of the GI tract, liver, kidneys, heart, and spleen.		
Observation intervals	Mortality: Daily Signs of Toxicity: Determined three times during the first hour, every two hours during the first six hours, and daily thereafter. Body Weight: Days 1, 4, 8, and 15. Feed consumption: Days 1-4, 4-8, and 8-15.	Where Day 1 is the day of dosing.		
Were raw data included?	Raw data were included for feed consumption and body weight.			

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A. MORTALITY:

No mortality occurred during the study (Table 1, p. 14)

Table 3: Effect of AE F130060 Technical on mortality of Anas platyrhynchos.

Treatment (mg/kg bw)		No. of	Cumulative mortality ¹							
		birds	day 1	day 3	day 5	day 7	day 9	day 11	day 13	day 15
Control		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000 (limit d	ose)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOEL		2000 m	g/kg		[. <u> </u>	1			<u> </u>	
LD ₅₀		>2000 r	ng/kg					-		
Reference	mortality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
chemical	LD ₅₀	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	NOEL Sthoday of d	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Where Day 1 is the day of dosing.

B. SUB-LETHAL TOXICITY ENDPOINTS:

No clinical signs of toxicity, or treatment-related effects on body weight or food consumption were observed Tables 2-4, pp. 15-18). In addition, post-mortem examination revealed no treatment-related findings (Table 5, p. 19).

Table 4: Sub-lethal effects of AE F130060 on Colinus virginianus.

		Mean Body	Weight, g ¹			
Treatment, mg/kg bw		Males		Females		
		Day 1	Day 15	Day 1	Day 15	
Control		1250	1308	1072	1152	
2000 (limit dos	se)	1278	1369	1068	1191	
NOEL		2000 mg/kg	3		. <u>L</u>	
EC ₅₀		>2000 mg/l	(g			
Reference chemical	effect: NOEL: LD ₅₀	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Where Day 1 is the day of dosing.

		Mean Feed Cons	umption, g/bird/day ^t		
Treatment, mg/kg bw Control		Days 1-4	Days 4-8	Days 8-15	
		203	161		
2000		203	172	159	
NOEL		2000 mg/kg			
EC ₅₀		>2000 mg/kg			
Reference chemical	effect NOEL LD ₅₀	N/A		N/A	

Where Day 1 is the day of dosing.

C. REPORTED STATISTICS:

Because there were no mortalities or sublethal effects, the LD_{50} and NOEL were visually determined.

D. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS:

Statistical analyses were not required for mortality and body weight data, as these endpoints could be visually determined. Replicate data were not provided for food consumption, and this endpoint could not be statistically verified.

LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg NOEL: 2000 mg/kg LOEL: >2000 mg/kg Endpoint(s) Affected: None

E. STUDY DEFICIENCIES:

There were no significant deviations from U.S. EPA guideline §71-1 that affected the validity or acceptability of this study.

F. REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

The reviewer's conclusions agreed with the study authors'.

G. CONCLUSIONS:

This toxicity study is scientifically sound, fulfills the guideline requirements for an acute toxicity study using the Mallard duck (§71-1), and is classified CORE. There were no significant effects of AE F130060 Technical on mortality, body weight, or food consumption. No clinical signs of toxicity were observed, and necropsy revealed no gross abnormalities. The 14-day LD_{50} was >2000 mg/kg bw, which categorizes AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl) as practically non-toxic to Mallard duck.

LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg NOEL: 2000 mg/kg

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

III. REFERENCES:

A reference list was not provided.

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